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Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Juraj **Priputen** (Slovakia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2001, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a substantive debate on the item jointly with items 27 and 109 at its 3rd to 7th meetings, from 8 to 11 October 2001, and took up proposals relating to the item at its 11th, 15th, 19th, 21st and 29th meetings, on 16, 18, 23 and 24 October and 1 November. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/56/SR.3-7, 11, 15, 19, 21 and 29).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2001 (A/56/3);[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperatives in social development (A/56/73-E/2001/68 and Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/56/169 and Corr.1);

[1] To be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3/Rev.1).

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(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/56/180);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on support for volunteering (A/56/288);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General (A/56/57-E/2001/5) transmitting the report on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family (E/CN.5/2001/4);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the draft proposal and plan for a United Nations literacy decade (A/56/114-E/2001/93 and Add.1);

(h) Letter dated 4 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents adopted by the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System, held at Dakar from 6 to 10 August 2001 (A/C.3/56/2);

(i) Extract from the report on the World Social Situation, 2001 (E/2001/104).

4. At the 3rd meeting, on 8 October, the Director for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/56/SR.3).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.2 and amendments contained in document A/C.3/56/L.7

5. By its resolution 2001/6 of 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/56/L.2.

6. At the 11th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of Benin, on behalf of Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced amendments (A/C.3/56/L.7) to draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.2, by which:

(a) After the third preambular paragraph, the following preambular paragraphs would be inserted:

> "*Further recognizing* that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the world conferences of the 1990s continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

"*Noting with concern* the devastating effects of difficult social and economic conditions, armed conflicts, wars, natural disasters and infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria and of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on family life and stability,

"*Emphasizing* that equality between women and men and respect for the human rights of all family members is essential to family well-being and to society at large";

(b) After operative paragraph 2, the following operative paragraph would be inserted:

"*Encourages* the regional commissions, within their respective mandates and resources, to participate in the preparatory process of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and to play an active role in facilitating regional cooperation in this regard";

(c) After operative paragraph 4, the following operative paragraph would be inserted:

"*Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate contributions by Governments, to include the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities, on an annual basis, among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities";

(d) In operative paragraph 5, after the words "Economic and Social Council", the words "on the preparation for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels" would be replaced by the words "on the implementation of the present resolution, including a description of the state of preparation for the observance of the International Year of the Family at all levels".

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Benin corrected the second preambular paragraph of the amendments (see para. 6 (a) above) by deleting the word "wars" and the words "and stability".

8. Subsequently, Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guinea, Malawi, Morocco, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone and Suriname joined in sponsoring the amendments.

9. At its 15th meeting, on 18 October, the Committee adopted the amendments contained in document A/C.3/56/L.7, as orally corrected.

10. At same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.2, as amended, without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.8 and Rev.1

11. At the 11th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Mongolia, Morocco, Panama, the Philippines and Thailand, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Cooperatives in social development" (A/C.3/56/L.8), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 47/90 of 16 December 1992, 49/155 of 23 December 1994, 51/58 of 12 December 1996 and 54/123 of 17 December

1999, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek views from Governments on the draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives and to provide, if necessary, a revised version for adoption,

"*Recognizing* that cooperatives, in their various forms, are becoming a major factor of economic and social development by promoting the fullest possible participation in the development process of all people, including women, youth, older persons and people with disabilities,

"*Recognizing also* the important contribution and potential of all forms of cooperatives to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women, held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996, and the World Food Summit, held at Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996, including their five-year reviews,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperatives in social development;

"2. *Approves* the revised draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives as a set of general principles to be considered by Member States in developing or revising their national policies on cooperatives;

"3. *Invites* Governments to keep under review, as appropriate, the legal, judicial and administrative provisions governing the activities of cooperatives with a view to ensuring a supportive environment for them to be on an equal footing with other forms of enterprise and protecting and advancing the potential of cooperatives to help their members achieve individual goals as well as to contribute to society's broader aspirations;

"4. *Urges* Governments, relevant international organizations and specialized agencies, in collaboration with national and international cooperative organizations, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the World Food Summit, and their five-year reviews, by, inter alia:

"(a) Utilizing and developing fully the potential and contribution of cooperatives for the attainment of social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the generation of full and productive employment and the enhancement of social integration;

"(b) Encouraging and facilitating the establishment and development of cooperatives, including taking measures aimed at enabling people living in poverty or belonging to vulnerable groups to engage on a voluntary basis in the creation and development of cooperatives;

"(c) Taking appropriate measures aimed at creating a supportive and enabling environment for the development of cooperatives by, inter alia,

developing an effective partnership between Governments and the cooperative movement;

"5. *Invites* Governments, in collaboration with the cooperative movement, to develop programmes to promote and strengthen professional cooperative management and to create or improve statistical databases on the development of cooperatives and on their contribution to national economies;

"6. *Invites* Governments, relevant international organizations, specialized agencies and local, national and international cooperative organizations to continue to observe the International Day of Cooperatives annually, on the first Saturday of July, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/90;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations and other international organizations, national, regional and international cooperative organizations, to render support to Member States, as appropriate, in their efforts to create a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives and promote an exchange of experience and best practices, through, inter alia, the organization of conferences, workshops and seminars at the national, subregional and regional levels;

"8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the above-mentioned revised draft guidelines to the attention of all Member States and to prepare, in consultation with Member States and relevant United Nations and other international organizations, a report on the implementation of the present resolution with an emphasis on the role of cooperatives in poverty reduction, and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session."

12. At its 21st meeting, on 24 October, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Cooperatives in social development" (A/C.3/56/L.8/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.8 and Burkina Faso, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nicaragua, and the Sudan. Subsequently, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Mali, the Niger and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

13. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.8/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.9

14. At the 11th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled

Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century" (A/C.3/56/L.9). Subsequently, Armenia, Andorra, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Burundi, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, South Africa, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Philippines orally corrected operative paragraph 3, by replacing the words "for maintaining" by the words "in monitoring".

16. At its 15th meeting, on 18 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.9, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.10 and Rev.1

17. At the 11th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Bangladesh, Benin, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Israel, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all" (A/C.3/56/L.10), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child the right of every individual to education is recognized as inalienable,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 42/104 of 7 December 1987, by which it proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year, and 54/122 of 17 December 1999, by which it requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and Member States and with other relevant organizations and bodies, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a proposal for a United Nations literacy decade, with a plan of action and possible time frame for such a decade,

"*Recalling further* the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000 in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by the year 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education, which requires a renewed commitment to promote literacy for all,

"*Recalling also* the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome document of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled 'World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world',

"*Recalling further* its resolution 55/94 of 4 December 2000, entitled 'United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights',

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 49/184 of 23 December 1994, in which it appealed to all Governments to step up their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Convinced* that literacy is the key to learning to learn and one of the most basic learning needs of children, young people and adults and that a meaningful use of literacy for all represents quality education and lifelong learning for all,

"*Recognizing* that illiteracy is intertwined with poverty and social exclusion, while literacy is intertwined with empowerment, democracy and social development,

"*Welcoming* the Dakar Framework for Action, adopted at the World Education Forum in April 2000, in which commitments were made to achieve a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015 and to improve all aspects of quality education, especially in literacy and essential life skills,

"*Acknowledging* the activities undertaken at national and regional levels for the Education for All 2000 assessment of progress towards achieving the goals of education for all, and stressing further the need to redouble efforts in order to meet the basic needs of people of all age groups, particularly girls and women,

"*Recognizing* that, despite the significant progress in basic education, especially the increase in primary school enrolment coupled with a growing emphasis on the quality of education, major problems, both emerging and continuing, still persist, which require even more forceful and concerted action at the national and international levels so as to achieve the goal of education for all,

"*Deeply concerned* about the persistence of the gender gap in education, which is reflected by the fact that nearly two thirds of the world's adult illiterates are women,

"*Urging* Member States, in close partnership with international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to promote the right to education for all and to create conditions for all for learning throughout life,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, entitled 'Draft proposal and plan for a United Nations literacy decade';

"2. *Proclaims* the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2002 the United Nations Literacy Decade;

"3. *Welcomes* the vision for a United Nations Literacy Decade, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and invites Governments and the relevant international organizations to submit their comments and proposals with a view to developing a well-targeted and action-oriented plan for the Decade;

"4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to develop an international plan of action for the Decade, taking into account the views expressed by Governments and the relevant international organizations, as requested in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

"5. *Appeals* to all Governments to reinforce political will and develop more inclusive policy-making environments in which active and wide-ranging participation in literacy promotion can take place, in particular to enhance partnerships, commit resources and devise innovative strategies for reaching the poorest and most marginalized groups, and for seeking alternative school and non-school approaches to learning with a view to achieving the goals of the United Nations Literacy Decade;

"6. *Also appeals* to all Governments to redouble their efforts to achieve their own goals of education for all by setting firm targets and timetables, where possible, including gender-specific education targets and programmes to combat the illiteracy of women and girls, and, by working in active partnership with communities, associations, the media and development agencies, to reach those targets;

"7. *Urges* all Governments to take the lead in the coordination of the Decade activities at the national level, bringing all relevant national actors together in sustained dialogue in policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of literacy efforts;

"8. *Reaffirms* that literacy for all is at the heart of basic education for all and that creating literate environments and societies is essential for achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy;

"9. *Appeals* to all Governments and to economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend greater financial and material support to the efforts to increase literacy and achieve education for all goals, through, inter alia, the 20/20 initiative, as appropriate;

"10. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify further their efforts to implement effectively the World Declaration on Education for All, the Dakar Framework for Action and the relevant commitments and

recommendations to promote literacy made in recent major United Nations conferences and at their five-year reviews with a view to better coordinating their activities and increasing their contribution to development within the framework of the United Nations Literacy Decade;

"11. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to take the lead role in coordinating and implementing at the international level the activities envisaged within the framework of the United Nations Literacy Decade;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, establishing a voluntary fund for the Decade, with special provision for the support of literacy efforts of developing countries;

"13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States as well as the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

"14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the question entitled 'The United Nations Literacy Decade'."

18. At its 21st meeting, on 24 October, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all" (A/C.3/56/L.10/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.10 and Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Monaco, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal and Sri Lanka. Subsequently, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Latvia, Malta, Mauritania, the Niger, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the text as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 4, the words "education for all" between the words "developing national" and the word "plans" were deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 8, the words "and those of the United Nations Literacy Decade" were inserted after the words "and achieve the goals of education for all";

(c) In operative paragraph 9, the words "in a manner that is complementary to and coordinated with the ongoing education for all process" were added at the end of the paragraph.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.10/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.12/Rev.1

21. At the 19th meeting, on 23 October, the representative of Portugal, on behalf of Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" (A/C.3/56/L.12/Rev.1). Subsequently, Armenia, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, the Gambia, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Israel, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Portugal orally revised it, by which, in operative paragraph 10, the words "and debate strategies related to them" were revised to read "and debate strategies for youth empowerment", after which a footnote, reading "see A/C.3/56/2, concerning the fourth session of the World Youth Forum", was added.

23. At its 21st meeting, on 24 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.12/Rev.1, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution V).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

24. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997 and 54/124 of 17 December 1999 concerning the proclamation, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family,

Recognizing that the preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family provides a useful opportunity for drawing further attention to the objectives of the Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred

policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Also recognizing that the follow-up to the International Year of the Family is an integral part of the agenda and of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development until 2004,

Further recognizing that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the world conferences of the 1990s continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Noting with concern the devastating effects of difficult social and economic conditions, armed conflicts, natural disasters and infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria and of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on family life,

Emphasizing that equality between women and men and respect for the human rights of all family members is essential to family well-being and to society at large,

Noting the active role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation in family-related issues, particularly in the area of research and information,

Emphasizing that it is necessary to intensify and improve coordination of the activities of the United Nations system on family-related issues so as to contribute fully to the effective preparation for and celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family and the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and the recommendations contained therein;[2]

2. *Urges* Governments to view 2004 as a target year by which concrete achievements should be made to identify and elaborate issues of direct concern to families and also to set up and strengthen, where appropriate, mechanisms to plan and coordinate activities of governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Encourages* the regional commissions, within their respective mandates and resources, to participate in the preparatory process of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and to play an active role in facilitating regional cooperation in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue to review annually the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family as part of its agenda and of its multi-year programme of work until 2004;

5. *Invites* Member States to consider organizing activities in preparation for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at the national level;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate contributions by Governments, to include the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities, on an

[2] E/CN.5/2001/4.

annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the present resolution, including a description of the state of preparation for the observance of the International Year of the Family at all levels.

Draft resolution II
Cooperatives in social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/90 of 16 December 1992, 49/155 of 23 December 1994, 51/58 of 12 December 1996 and 54/123 of 17 December 1999, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives[3] and to provide, if necessary, a revised version for adoption,

Recognizing that cooperatives, in their various forms, promote the fullest possible participation in the economic and social development of all people, including women, youth, older persons and people with disabilities, and are becoming a major factor of economic and social development,

Recognizing also the important contribution and potential of all forms of cooperatives to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women, held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, and the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996, and their five-year reviews, as well as the World Food Summit, held in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperatives in social development;[4]

2. *Draws* the attention of Member States to the draft guidelines[5] aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives, to be considered by them in developing or revising their national policies on cooperatives;

3. *Encourages* Governments to keep under review, as appropriate, the legal and administrative provisions governing the activities of cooperatives, with a view to ensuring a supportive environment for them and to protecting and advancing the potential of cooperatives to help them achieve their goals;

4. *Urges* Governments, relevant international organizations and specialized agencies, in collaboration with national and international cooperative organizations, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the second United

[3] A/54/57, annex.
[4] A/56/73 and Add.1-E/2001/68 and Add.1.
[5] A/56/73-E/2001/68, annex.

Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and their five-year reviews, as well as the World Food Summit, by, inter alia:

(a) Utilizing and developing fully the potential and contribution of cooperatives for the attainment of social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the generation of full and productive employment and the enhancement of social integration;

(b) Encouraging and facilitating the establishment and development of cooperatives, including taking measures aimed at enabling people living in poverty or belonging to vulnerable groups to engage on a voluntary basis in the creation and development of cooperatives;

(c) Taking appropriate measures aimed at creating a supportive and enabling environment for the development of cooperatives by, inter alia, developing an effective partnership between Governments and the cooperative movement;

5. *Invites* Governments, in collaboration with the cooperative movement, to develop programmes to promote and strengthen the education of members, the elected leadership and professional cooperative management, where appropriate, and to create or improve statistical databases on the development of cooperatives and on their contribution to national economies;

6. *Also invites* Governments, relevant international organizations, specialized agencies and local, national and international cooperative organizations to continue to observe the International Day of Cooperatives annually, on the first Saturday of July, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/90;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations and other international organizations and national, regional and international cooperative organizations, to render support to Member States, as appropriate, in their efforts to create a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives and to promote an exchange of experience and best practices, through, inter alia, conferences, workshops and seminars at the national and regional levels;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

Draft resolution III
Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the obligations contained in relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination on all Forms of Discrimination against Women[6] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[7]

[6] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[7] Resolution 44/25, annex.

Recalling also its resolutions 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[8] 48/96 of 20 December 1993, by which it adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 49/153 of 23 December 1994, 50/144 of 21 December 1995, 52/82 of 12 December 1997 and 54/121 of 17 December 1999,

Recalling further all relevant resolutions on the equalization of opportunities and human rights of persons with disabilities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[9] adopted on 8 September 2000 by the heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, and recognizing the need to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of people with disabilities,

Noting with appreciation the actions of Governments to implement relevant sections of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and of relevant resolutions that give special attention to accessible environments and information and communication technologies, health, education and social services, employment and sustainable livelihoods, including the relevant activities of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Reaffirming the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their respective follow-up reviews,

Noting with appreciation the assessment by the Secretary-General of the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits to promote the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities, ensuring their full participation and equality, as well as the measures undertaken by the United Nations system aimed at preventing disabling conditions,[10]

Noting the invitation made to the General Assembly by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held at Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001, to consider elaborating an integral and comprehensive international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of disabled people, including, in particular, provisions that address the discriminatory practices and treatment affecting them,

Acknowledging the important role of non-governmental organizations in the promotion and protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities, and noting in this regard their work in promoting the elaboration of an international convention on the rights of disabled persons,

Noting with appreciation the valuable work of United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability in supporting the building of national capacities to promote the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in order to create opportunities for sustainable livelihoods by, for and with persons with disabilities,

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[8] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV).

[9] See resolution 55/2.

[10] See A/56/169, paras. 25 and 26.

Also noting with appreciation the important contributions of subregional, regional and international seminars and conferences related to persons with disabilities,

Mindful of the need to adopt and implement effective policies and strategies to promote the rights and the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in economic, social, cultural and political life, on the basis of equality, to achieve a society for all,

Welcoming initiatives to hold international conferences relating to persons with disabilities, including the Sixth World Assembly of Disabled Peoples' International, to be held in Japan in 2002,

Concerned that improvement of disability awareness and sensitivity to disability issues and respect for the human rights of disabled persons have not been significant enough to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities worldwide,

Expressing grave concern that situations of armed conflict continue to have especially devastating consequences for the human rights of persons with disabilities,

Recognizing the importance of timely and reliable data on disability sensitive topics, programme planning and evaluation and the need for further development of practical statistical methodology for the collection and compilation of data on populations with disabilities,

Reiterating that technology, in particular information and communication technology, provides new possibilities for improving accessibility and employment for persons with disabilities and for facilitating their full and effective participation and equality, and welcoming the initiatives of the United Nations in promoting information and communication technology as a means of achieving the universal goal of a society for all,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;[11]

2. *Welcomes* the many initiatives and actions of Governments and relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, including relevant Bretton Woods institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations to enhance the rights of persons with disabilities and the further equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities in all sectors of society;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the valuable work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on Disability of the Commission for Social Development in monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities under his third mandate for the period 2000-2002, and also notes with appreciation the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in supporting the work of the Special Rapporteur;

4. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to continue to take concrete measures to promote the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions and

[11] A/56/169 and Corr.1.

agreed international standards concerning persons with disabilities, in particular the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and for the further equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities by focusing on accessibility, health, education, social services, including training and rehabilitation, safety nets, employment and sustainable livelihood, in the design and implementation of strategies, policies and programmes to promote a more inclusive society;

5. *Calls upon* Governments to undertake all necessary measures to advance beyond the adoption of national plans for people with disabilities through, inter alia, the creation or reinforcement of arrangements for the promotion and awareness of disability issues and the allocation of sufficient resources for the full implementation of existing plans and initiatives, and emphasizes, in this regard, the importance of supporting national efforts through international cooperation;

6. *Encourages* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to take practical actions, including public information campaigns, by, for and with persons with disabilities, with a view to increasing awareness of and sensitivity to disability issues, combating and overcoming discrimination against persons with disabilities and furthering their full and effective participation in society;

7. *Encourages* Governments to continue their support to non-governmental organizations contributing to the fulfilment of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

8. *Also encourages* Governments to involve persons with disabilities in the formulation of strategies and plans aimed at eradicating poverty, promoting education and enhancing employment;

9. *Urges* relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, to continue to work closely with the programme on disability of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Secretariat in the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, including activities at the field level, by sharing experiences, findings and recommendations on persons with disabilities;

10. *Urges* Governments to cooperate with the Statistics Division of the Secretariat in the continued development of global statistics and indicators on disability, and encourages them to avail themselves of the technical assistance of the Division to build national capacities for national data collection systems, including the compilation and dissemination of data on disabled persons, as well as the development of methods for data collection and disability statistics, as appropriate;

11. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide special protection to girls and women with disabilities, elderly people with disabilities and persons with developmental and psychiatric disabilities, with special emphasis on integrating them into society and protecting and promoting their human rights;

12. *Also urges* Governments, in collaboration with the United Nations system, to give special attention to the rights, needs and well-being of children with disabilities and their families in the development of policies and programmes,

including the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;

13. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, concerned non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue to support the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability with a view to strengthening its capacity to support catalytic and innovative activities to implement fully the World Programme of Action and the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, including the work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission for Social Development, and to support activities to build national capacities, with emphasis on priorities for action identified in the current resolution;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to support initiatives of relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as those of regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, for the promotion of all humans rights of, and non-discrimination against, persons with disabilities and the further implementation of the World Programme of Action as well as their efforts to integrate persons with disabilities in technical cooperation activities, both as beneficiaries and as decision makers;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in improving the accessibility of the United Nations for persons with disabilities, and urges him to continue to implement plans to provide a barrier-free environment;

16. *Welcomes* the preparations proposed by the Secretary-General in his current report for the fourth quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action in 2002,[11] including the proposed framework for that review, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, through the Commission on Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the findings and recommendations based on the review and appraisal, including a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV
United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[12] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[13] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child[14] the right of every individual to education is recognized as inalienable,

Recalling also its resolutions 42/104 of 7 December 1987, by which it proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year, and 54/122 of 17 December 1999, in which it requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and Member States and with other relevant organizations and bodies, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a proposal for a United Nations

[12] Resolution 217 A (III).
[13] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[14] Resolution 44/25, annex.

literacy decade, with a draft plan of action and possible time frame for such a decade, on the basis of the outcome of the World Education Forum and the special session of the General Assembly for the five-year review of the World Summit for Social Development,

Reaffirming its resolution 49/184 of 23 December 1994, by which it proclaimed the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and appealed to all Governments to intensify their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/29 on the right to education,[15]

Also recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000[16] in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by the year 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys would have equal access to all levels of education, which requires a renewed commitment to promote literacy for all,

Further recalling the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[17] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[18] and the outcome document of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world",[19]

Convinced that literacy is crucial to the acquisition, by every child, youth and adult, of essential life skills that enable them to address the challenges they can face in life, and represents an essential step in basic education, which is an indispensable means for effective participation in the societies and economies of the twenty-first century,

Affirming that the realization of the right to education, especially for girls, contributes to the eradication of poverty,

Acknowledging the activities undertaken at the national and regional levels for the Education for All 2000 assessment of progress towards achieving the goals of education for all, and stressing further the need to redouble efforts in order to meet the basic needs of people of all age groups, particularly girls and women,

Recognizing that, despite the significant progress in basic education, especially the increase in primary school enrolment coupled with a growing emphasis on the quality of education, major problems, both emerging and continuing, still persist, which require even more forceful and concerted action at the national and international levels so as to achieve the goal of education for all,

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[15] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[16] Resolution 55/2.

[17] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[18] Ibid., annex II.

[19] See resolution S-24/2, annex.

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the gender gap in education, which is reflected by the fact that nearly two thirds of the world's adult illiterates are women,

Urging Member States, in close partnership with international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to promote the right to education for all and to create conditions for all for learning throughout life,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, entitled "Draft proposal and plan for a United Nations literacy decade";[20]

2. *Proclaims* the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade;

3. *Reaffirms* the Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All, adopted at the World Education Forum, held at Dakar from 26 to 28 April 2000,[21] in which commitments were made to achieve a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, and to improve the quality of education;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments to redouble their efforts to achieve their own goals of education for all by developing national plans in accordance with the Dakar Framework, setting firm targets and timetables, including gender-specific education targets and programmes, to eliminate gender disparities at all levels of education, to combat the illiteracy of women and girls and to ensure that girls and women have full and equal access to education, and by working in active partnership with communities, associations, the media and development agencies to reach those targets;

5. *Also appeals* to all Governments to reinforce political will and develop more inclusive policy-making environments and devise innovative strategies for reaching the poorest and most marginalized groups, and for seeking alternative formal and non-formal approaches to learning with a view to achieving the goals of the United Nations Literacy Decade;

6. *Urges* all Governments to take the lead in the coordination of the Decade activities at the national level, bringing all relevant national actors together in sustained dialogue in policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of literacy efforts;

7. *Reaffirms* that literacy for all is at the heart of basic education for all and that creating literate environments and societies is essential for achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy;

8. *Appeals* to all Governments and to economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend greater financial and material support to the efforts to increase literacy and achieve the goals of education for all and those of the United Nations Literacy Decade through, inter alia, the 20/20 initiative, as appropriate;

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[20] A/56/114 and Add.1-E/2001/93 and Add.1.

[21] See *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, 26-28 April 2000*, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, 2000.

9. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify further their efforts to implement effectively the World Declaration on Education for All,[22] the Dakar Framework for Action and the relevant commitments and recommendations to promote literacy made at recent major United Nations conferences and at their five-year reviews with a view to better coordinating their activities and increasing their contribution to development within the framework of the United Nations Literacy Decade in a manner that is complementary to and coordinated with the ongoing education for all process;

10. *Decides* that United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization should take a coordinating role in stimulating and catalysing the activities at the international level within the framework of the United Nations Literacy Decade;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to seek and take into account comments and proposals from Governments and the relevant international organizations on the draft plan for the United Nations Literacy Decade in order to develop and finalize a well targeted and action-oriented plan of action to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the question entitled "United Nations Literacy Decade".

Draft resolution V
Policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 50/81 of 14 December 1995, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, annexed thereto, as an integral part of that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and 40/14 of 18 November 1985, entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", by which it endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth as contained in the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year on its fourth session, held at Vienna from 25 March to 3 April 1985,[23]

Recalling its resolution 54/120 of 17 December 1999, in which it took note with appreciation of the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes, adopted at the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth in 1998,[24]

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[22] *Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990*, Inter-Agency Commission (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank) for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990, appendix I.

[23] A/40/256, annex.

[24] See WCMRY/1998/28, chap. I, resolution 1.

Welcoming the adoption of the Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All at the World Education Forum, held at Dakar from 26 to 28 April 2000,[25]

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the heads of State and Government,[26] and recognizing that the Declaration includes important goals and targets pertaining to youth,

Also recalling and reaffirming the commitments made at the major United Nations conferences and summits since 1990 and their follow-up processes,

Noting in particular that, in the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, regional and interregional conferences of ministers responsible for youth affairs in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia were invited to intensify their cooperation and to consider meeting regularly at the international level under the aegis of the United Nations to provide an effective forum for a focused global dialogue on youth-related issues,

Recalling that, in the World Programme of Action, the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System was invited to contribute to the implementation of the Programme through the identification and promotion of joint initiatives to further its objectives so that they could better reflect the interests of youth,

Welcoming the support of the Government of Senegal for the holding of the fourth session of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System at Dakar from 6 to 10 August 2001,

Acknowledging that poverty, among other factors, represents a serious challenge to the full and effective participation and contribution of young people to society,

Recognizing that global cross-sectoral youth policies should take into consideration the empowerment and full and effective participation of young people, their role as a resource and as independent decision-makers in all sectors of society,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond;[27]

2. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to make every possible effort towards the implementation of the World Programme of Action, aiming at cross-sectoral youth policies by integrating a youth perspective into all planning and decision-making processes relevant to youth;

3. *Also calls upon* all parties concerned, as mentioned in paragraph 2 above, within the framework of the Word Programme of Action, to consider the appropriate ways and means to provide follow-up to the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes, adopted at the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth;[24]

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[25] See *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, 26-28 April 2000*, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, 2000.

[26] Resolution 55/2.

[27] A/56/180.

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work by the regional commissions to implement the World Programme of Action and to follow up the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth in their respective regions, in coordination with regional meetings of ministers responsible for youth and regional non-governmental youth organizations, and to provide advisory services to support national youth policies and programmes in each region, and encourages them to continue to do so;

5. *Invites* all relevant programmes and funds, the specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and regional financial institutions to give greater support to national youth policies and programmes within their country programmes as a way to follow up the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth;

6. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular youth organizations, to exchange knowledge and expertise on youth-related issues, upon setting up the ways and means to do so;

7. *Welcomes* the public information activities organized by the Secretariat for International Youth Day, 12 August, as a way to promote better awareness, especially among youth, of the World Programme of Action;

8. *Recognizes* that information and communication technology plays a crucial role as a potential means of promoting participation, access to information and education and networking possibilities for young people;

9. *Welcomes* the fact that the special session of the General Assembly on children will also discuss issues relevant to youth;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Senegal for its support to the fourth session of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System, held at Dakar from 6 to 10 August 2001, where, once again, youth delegates had the opportunity to meet and debate strategies for youth empowerment;[28]

11. *Affirms* that future sessions of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System should integrate an active and representative involvement of youth organizations and young people into all planning, reviewing and decision-making processes, and invites the Secretary-General to conduct a thorough review of and provide recommendations on the Forum's structure, organization, participation, including to ensure that it is fully representative of all geographical regions and of a diversity of views, and processes, taking into account the views of Member States and youth organizations, and, in this context, to include this matter in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-first session;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of the full and effective participation of youth and youth organizations at the local, national, regional and international levels in promoting and implementing the World Programme of Action and in evaluating the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in its implementation and of the need to support the activities of youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations, bearing in mind that young people are active agents for positive change and development in society;

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[28] See A/C.3/56/2, concerning the fourth session of the World Youth Forum.

13. *Also recognizes* the great importance of the empowerment of youth through building the capacity of young people to achieve greater independence, overcoming constraints to their participation and providing them with opportunities to make decisions that affect their life and well-being;

14. *Reaffirms* the decision of the heads of State and Government, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work, welcomes, in this context, the Secretary-General's initiative to create a Youth Employment Network, and invites the Secretary-General to continue with these initiatives;

15. *Expresses deep concern* over the fact that currently approximately half of new HIV infections are in youth aged 15 to 24 and that no fewer than 6,500 young people are infected by the virus each day, and reiterates the need to achieve the goals and commitments contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, held at Headquarters from 25 to 27 June 2001;[29]

16. *Reaffirms* the importance of schooling and education, in particular for girls and young women, and recognizes the value of all forms of life-long learning, including formal education and training and non-formal education;

17. *Calls upon* Member States, all United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to continue to implement fully the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/14, and the guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, which the Assembly adopted by its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, and in particular to facilitate, in accordance with these resolutions, the activities of youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations;

18. *Takes note with appreciation* of the important role of the United Nations Youth Fund in the implementation of agreed programmes and mandates on youth, including the provision of support for youth activities promoting South-South cooperation, and support for the participation of young delegates from the least-developed countries at the fourth session of the World Youth Forum;

19. *Invites* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Fund, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate actions to encourage contributions;

20. *Reiterates* the call made in the World Programme of Action to Member States to consider including youth representatives in their delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings, thus broadening the channels of communication and enhancing the discussion of youth-related issues, and requests the Secretary-General to convey this invitation again to Member States;

21. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/7 of 24 July 2001, in which the Council decided that the Commission for Social Development would review the relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups and the global situation of youth in 2003, and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to present a comprehensive report on this issue, with concrete and action oriented recommendations, to the

[29] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

Commission at its forty-first session, bearing in mind the need for Member States to develop more holistic and cross-sectoral youth policies and the need to enhance, inter alia, the channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth and youth organizations;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on progress made in the implementation of the World Programme of Action.

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Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Juraj **Priputen** (Slovakia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2001, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a substantive debate on the item jointly with items 27 and 108 at its 3rd to 7th meetings, from 8 to 11 October 2001, and took up proposals relating to the item at its 11th, 15th, 29th and 34th meetings, on 16 and 18 October and 1 and 8 November. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/56/SR.3-7, 11, 15, 29 and 34).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/56/152);

(b) Letter dated 24 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué and the Genoa Plan for Africa adopted at the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Group of Eight held at Genoa, Italy, from 20 to 22 July 2001 (A/56/222-S/2001/736).

4. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 October, the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/56/SR.3).

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II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution contained in A/C.3/56/L.3

5. By its resolution 2001/8 of 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing". The draft resolution was reproduced in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/56/L.3).

6. At its 15th meeting, on 18 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.3 without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6 and Rev.1

7. At the 11th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing" (A/C.3/56/L.6), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 54/24 of 10 November 1999 and its resolution 54/262 of 25 May 2000, by which it decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing, to be held in Spain in April 2002, as well as its resolution 55/58 of 4 December 2000 on the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

"*Bearing in mind* that, in its resolution 54/262, the General Assembly decided that the Commission for Social Development would serve as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

"*Reiterating* that the Second World Assembly should give particular attention, inter alia, to linkages between ageing and development, with particular attention to the needs, priorities and perspectives of developing countries,

"*Reaffirming* the necessity of ensuring that the Second World Assembly will provide an action-oriented follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons, and recognizing the importance of an adequate preparatory process,

"*Affirming* that the long-term strategy and plan of action to be adopted at the Second World Assembly should have a clear time period in order to ensure that it is realistic and relevant, and that its implementation can be followed up effectively,

"*Reaffirming also* that the revised long-term strategy and plan of action on ageing will contain realistic financial recommendations for implementation,

"*Aware* of the need for the relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to collaborate among themselves to support and follow up the implementation of the strategy and plan of action to be adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

"*Recognizing* the importance of the contributions of the relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to the preparations for the Second World Assembly,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons;

"2. *Recommends* that the Preparatory Committee give due consideration to the period to be covered by the proposed strategy and plan of action to be adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly before the end of the fifty-sixth session on the full range of tasks of the Unit on Ageing of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including those that might arise from the implementation of the outcome of the Second World Assembly, with a view to ensuring as a matter of urgency that the Unit can fulfil its tasks effectively;

"4. *Invites* all relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations system to better coordinate their response to the global ageing of populations and integrate within their respective mandates their programmes and activities related to the elderly, taking into account the importance of the perspective of the elderly;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the feasibility of developing an international convention/instrument on the elimination of discrimination against older persons and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

"6. *Invites* Member States, where appropriate, to consider extending the mandate of national committees or other mechanisms established on the occasion of the International Year of Older Persons in order to undertake national preparations for the Second World Assembly, and also invites Member States currently without them to consider appropriate ways or mechanisms for their preparations for the Second World Assembly;

"7. *Invites* the regional commissions, within their respective mandates, to explore the feasibility of holding regional activities with Member States, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in their region, to participate in and follow up the Second World Assembly;

"8. *Invites* the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat to continue, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the host country, the information campaign for the Second World Assembly;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

8. At its 29th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing" (A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.60.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the text by inserting, after operative paragraph 7, a new operative paragraph which read:

> "*Invites* the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, to continue, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the host country, the information campaign for the Second World Assembly".

10. At the 34th meeting, on 8 November, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution II).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand) and Japan (see A/C.3/56/SR.34).

C. Draft decision contained in A/C.3/56/L.13

13. By its decision 2001/237 of 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft decision entitled "Arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing". The draft decision was reproduced in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/56/L.13).

14. At its 15th meeting, on 18 October, the Committee adopted the draft decision contained in document A/C.3/56/L.13 without a vote (see para. 18, draft decision I).

D. Draft decision contained in A/C.3/56/L.14

15. By its decision 2001/238 of 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft decision entitled "Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing". The draft decision was reproduced in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/56/L.14).

16. At its 15th meeting, on 18 October, the Committee adopted the draft decision contained in document A/C.3/56/L.14 without a vote (see para. 18, draft decision II).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

17. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of the participation of developing countries and the least developed countries in the preparatory process for the Second World Assembly on Ageing and in the World Assembly itself,

Recalling its resolution 54/262 of 25 May 2000, in which it encouraged Member States and other actors to, inter alia, provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in support of preparatory activities for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, including the participation of the least developed countries,

1. *Urges* all Member States and other actors to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing, to support preparatory activities for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, in particular to facilitate the fullest participation of the least developed countries, and to support public information activities to promote the Second World Assembly and its outcome;

2. *Urges* all States and public and private organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund to support public information activities to promote the Second World Assembly and its outcomes.

Draft resolution II
Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/24 of 10 November 1999 and its resolution 54/262 of 25 May 2000, by which it decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing, to be held in Spain in April 2002, as well as its resolution 55/58 of 4 December 2000 on the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 54/262, the General Assembly decided that the Commission for Social Development would serve as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

Reiterating that the Second World Assembly should give particular attention, inter alia, to linkages between ageing and development, with particular attention to the needs, priorities and perspectives of developing countries,

Reaffirming the necessity of ensuring that the Second World Assembly will provide an action-oriented follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons, and recognizing the importance of an adequate preparatory process,

Affirming that the long-term strategy and plan of action to be adopted at the Second World Assembly should be realistic and relevant, so that its implementation can be followed up effectively,

Reaffirming also that the revised long-term strategy and plan of action on ageing, to be adopted at the Second World Assembly, will contain realistic financial recommendations for implementation,

Aware of the need for the relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to collaborate among themselves to support and follow up the implementation of the strategy and plan of action to be adopted at the Second World Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of the contributions of the relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to the preparations for the Second World Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons;[1]

2. *Recommends* that the preparatory committee give due consideration to the period to be covered by the proposed strategy and plan of action to be adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the full range of tasks of the Unit on Ageing of the Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, with a view to ensuring as a matter of urgency that the Unit can effectively fulfil its tasks, including those that might arise from the implementation of the outcome of the Second World Assembly;

4. *Invites* all relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate better their response to the global ageing of populations and to integrate within their respective mandates their programmes and activities related to the elderly, taking into account the importance of the perspective of older persons;

5. *Invites* the Second World Assembly to address, inter alia, the question of abuse of and discrimination against older persons;

6. *Invites* Member States, where appropriate, to consider extending the mandate of national committees or other mechanisms established on the occasion of the International Year of Older Persons in order to undertake national preparations for the Second World Assembly, and invites those Member States currently without such mechanisms to consider appropriate ways or mechanisms for their preparations for the Second World Assembly;

7. *Invites* the regional commissions, within their respective mandates, to explore the feasibility of undertaking regional activities with Member States, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in their region, to participate in and follow up the Second World Assembly;

8. *Invites* the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat to continue, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the host country, the information campaign for the Second World Assembly;

[1] A/56/152.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

* * *

18. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly decides that:

(a) Representatives of non-governmental organizations accredited to the Second World Assembly on Ageing may make statements in the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole;

(b) Given the available time, a limited number of accredited non-governmental organizations may also make statements in the plenary of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, and that non-governmental organizations should be requested to (i) select their spokespersons and provide the list thereof to the President of the Second World Assembly who will present the list of selected non-governmental organizations to Member States in a timely manner for approval, and (ii) ensure that such selection is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation and the diversity of non-governmental organizations;

(c) Side events of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, such as panels and round-table meetings, will be held in order to allow Member States, observers, accredited non-governmental organizations and representatives of research institutions and the private sector to engage in an interactive dialogue; and that the Chair of the side events may make a statement in the plenary, and may submit a summary of the discussions to the President of the Second World Assembly for the widest possible dissemination;

(d) The arrangements set out above in no way create a precedent for any future World Assembly on Ageing.

Draft decision II
Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly recommends for adoption by the Second World Assembly on Ageing the provisional rules of procedure contained in the annex to the present decision.

Annex
Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

I. Representation and credentials

Composition of delegations
Rule 1

The delegation of each State participating in the Assembly shall consist of a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Alternates and advisers
Rule 2

The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.

Submission of credentials
Rule 3

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the secretariat of the Assembly, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the Assembly. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Credentials Committee
Rule 4

A Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Assembly. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fifty-sixth session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Assembly without delay.

Provisional participation
Rule 5

Pending a decision of the Assembly on their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Assembly.

II. Officers

Elections
Rule 6

The Assembly shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: a President, 27 Vice-Presidents and an ex officio Vice-President from the host country, a Rapporteur-General, and Chairmen for the Main Committee established in accordance with rule 46. These officials shall be elected on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the Bureau composed in

accordance with rule 11. The Assembly may also elect such other officers as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

General powers of the President
Rule 7

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Assembly, declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to a vote and announce decisions. The President shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may propose to the Assembly the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each participant in the Assembly may speak on a question, the adjournment or the closure of the debate and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.

2. The President, in the exercise of his/her functions, remains under the authority of the Assembly.

Acting President
Rule 8

1. If the President is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he/she shall designate one of the Vice-Presidents to take his/her place.

2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

Replacement of the President
Rule 9

If the President is unable to perform his/her functions, a new President shall be elected.

Voting rights of the President
Rule 10

The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall appoint another member of his/her delegation to vote in his/her place.

III. Bureau

Composition
Rule 11

The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General and the Chairman of the Main Committee, shall constitute the Bureau. The President, or in his/her absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him/her, shall serve as Chairman of the Bureau. The Chairman of the Credentials Committee may participate, without the right to vote, in the Bureau.

Substitute members
Rule 12

If the President or a Vice-President is to be absent during a meeting of the Bureau, he/she may designate a member of his/her delegation to sit and vote in the Bureau. In case of absence, the Chairman of the Main Committee shall designate a Vice-Chairman of the Committee as his/her substitute. When serving on the Bureau, Vice-Chairmen of the Main Committee shall not have the right to vote if they are of the same delegation as another member of the Bureau.

Functions
Rule 13

The Bureau shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Assembly and shall ensure the coordination of its work.

IV. Secretariat of the Assembly

Duties of the Secretary-General
Rule 14

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or a member of the secretariat designated by him, shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies.

Duties of the secretariat
Rule 15

The secretariat of the Assembly shall, in accordance with these rules:

(a) Interpret speeches made at meetings;

(b) Receive, translate, reproduce and circulate the documents of the Assembly;

(c) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;

(d) Publish and circulate the report and official records of the Assembly;

(e) Arrange for the custody of the documents and records of the Assembly in the archives of the United Nations;

(f) Generally perform all other work that the Assembly may require in connection with its proceedings.

Statements by the secretariat
Rule 16

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or any member of the secretariat designated for that purpose, may at any time make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

V. Opening of the Assembly

Temporary President
Rule 17

At the opening of the first meeting of the Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations or, in his absence, his representative, shall preside until the Assembly has elected its President.

Decisions concerning organization
Rule 18

The Assembly shall, at its first meeting:

(a) Adopt its rules of procedure;

(b) Elect its officers and constitute its subsidiary bodies;

(c) Adopt its agenda, the draft of which shall, until such adoption, be the provisional agenda of the Assembly;

(d) Decide on the organization of its work.

VI. Conduct of business

Quorum
Rule 19

The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the States participating in the Assembly are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of such States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.

Speeches
Rule 20

1. No one may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. Subject to rules 21 and 22 and 24 to 28, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they draw lots.

2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Assembly and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

3. The time allowed for speakers will be seven minutes. The Assembly may limit the number of times each participant may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. In any event, with the consent of the Assembly, the President shall limit each intervention on procedural matters to five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him/her to order without delay.

Points of order
Rule 21

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to a vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Precedence
Rule 22

The Chairman or Rapporteur of the Main Committee or a representative designated by any other subsidiary body, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by the body.

Closing of the list of speakers
Rule 23

During the course of a debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Assembly, declare the list closed.

Right of reply
Rule 24

1. Notwithstanding rule 23, the President shall accord the right of reply to a representative of any State participating in the Assembly who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply.

2. The statements made under this rule shall normally be made at the end of the last meeting of the day, or at the conclusion of the consideration of the relevant item if that is sooner.

3. The representatives of a State may make no more than two statements under this rule at a given meeting on any item. The first shall be limited to five minutes and the second to three minutes; representatives shall in any event attempt to be as brief as possible.

Adjournment of debate
Rule 25

A representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

Closure of debate
Rule 26

A representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any

other representative has signified his/her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

Suspension or adjournment of the meeting
Rule 27

Subject to rule 38, a representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted and they shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

Order of motions
Rule 28

The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

(a) To suspend the meeting;

(b) To adjourn the meeting;

(c) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;

(d) To close the debate on the question under discussion.

Submission of proposals and substantive amendments
Rule 29

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the secretariat of the Assembly, which shall circulate copies to all delegations. Unless the Assembly decides otherwise, substantive proposals shall be discussed or put to a decision no earlier than 24 hours after copies have been circulated in all languages of the Assembly to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, even though these amendments have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.

Withdrawal of proposals and motions
Rule 30

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before a decision on it has been taken, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or a motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Decisions on competence
Rule 31

Subject to rule 28, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Assembly to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to a vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Reconsideration of proposals
Rule 32

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two speakers opposing reconsideration, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote.

VII. Decision-making

General agreement
Rule 33

The Assembly shall make its best endeavours to ensure that its work is accomplished by general agreement.

Voting rights
Rule 34

Each State participating in the Assembly shall have one vote.

Majority required
Rule 35

1. Subject to rule 33, decisions of the Assembly on all matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.

2. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, decisions of the Assembly on all matters of procedure shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

3. If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the President of the Assembly shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall be put to a vote immediately, and the President's ruling shall stand unless it is overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

4. If a vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected.

Meaning of the phrase "representatives present and voting"
Rule 36

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "representatives present and voting" means representatives casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be regarded as not voting.

Method of voting
Rule 37

1. Except as provided in rule 44, the Assembly shall normally vote by show of hands, except that a representative may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Assembly, beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the

President. The name of each State shall be called in all roll-calls and its representative shall reply "yes", "no" or "abstention".

2. When the Assembly votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of hands and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call. A representative may request a recorded vote, which shall, unless a representative requests otherwise, be taken without calling out the names of the States participating in the Assembly.

3. The vote of each State participating in a roll-call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in any record of or report on the Assembly.

Conduct during voting
Rule 38

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the process of voting.

Explanation of vote
Rule 39

Representatives may make brief statements, consisting solely of explanations of vote, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The representative of a State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended.

Division of proposals
Rule 40

A representative may move that parts of a proposal be voted on separately. If a representative objects, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing the division. If the motion is carried, those parts of the proposal that are subsequently approved shall be put to the Assembly for decision as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Amendments
Rule 41

A proposal is considered an amendment to another proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal. Unless specified otherwise, the word "proposal" in these rules shall be considered as including amendments.

Order of voting on amendments
Rule 42

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Assembly shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on until all the amendments have been put to a vote. Where, however, the adoption of

one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to a vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.

Order of voting on proposals
Rule 43

1. If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Assembly decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The Assembly may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

2. Revised proposals shall be voted on in the order in which the original proposals were submitted, unless the revision substantially departs from the original proposal. In that case, the original proposal shall be considered as withdrawn and the revised proposal shall be treated as a new proposal.

3. A motion requiring that no decision be taken on a proposal shall be put to a vote before a decision is taken on the proposal in question.

Elections
Rule 44

All elections shall be held by secret ballot unless, in the absence of any objection, the Assembly decides to proceed without taking a ballot when there is an agreed candidate or slate.

Rule 45

1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes, shall be elected.

2. If the number of candidates obtaining such a majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the largest number of votes in the previous ballot, in a number not exceeding twice the number of places remaining to be filled.

VIII. Subsidiary bodies

Main Committee
Rule 46

The Assembly may establish a Main Committee and other working groups, as needed, which may be set up in accordance with the practice of other United Nations conferences.

Representation on the Main Committee
Rule 47

Each State participating in the Assembly may be represented by one representative on the Main Committee. Each State may assign to the Committee such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Other subsidiary bodies
Rule 48

The Assembly and the Main Committee may establish such working groups as they deem necessary for the performance of their functions.

Officers
Rule 49

Except as provided in rule 6 or otherwise decided, each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers.

Procedures of subsidiary bodies
Rule 50

Unless otherwise decided by the Assembly, these rules apply, mutatis mutandis, to the subsidiary bodies, except that:

(a) A majority of the representatives on the Credentials Committee shall constitute a quorum;

(b) The Chairmen of the Main Committee or a working group may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one quarter of the States participating in the Assembly are present;

(c) The Chairmen of the Bureau, Credentials Committee and working groups may exercise the right to vote in those bodies;

(d) Decisions of committees and working groups shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting, except that the reconsideration of a proposal shall require the majority established by rule 32.

IX. Languages and records

Languages of the Assembly
Rule 51

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the Assembly.

Interpretation
Rule 52

1. Speeches made in a language of the Assembly shall be interpreted into other such languages.

2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the Assembly if he/she provides for interpretation into one such language.

Languages of official documents
Rule 53

Official documents of the Assembly shall be made available in the languages of the Assembly.

Sound recordings of meetings
Rule 54

Sound recordings of meetings of the Assembly and of the Main Committee shall be made and kept in accordance with the practice of the United Nations. Unless otherwise decided, no such recordings shall be made of the meetings of any working group.

X. Open and closed meetings

General principles
Rule 55

1. The plenary meetings of the Assembly and the meetings of the Main Committee shall be open unless the body concerned decides otherwise. All decisions taken by the plenary of the Assembly at a closed meeting shall be announced at an early open meeting of the plenary.

2. As a general rule, meetings of other bodies of the Assembly shall be closed.

XI. Other participants and observers

Representatives of intergovernmental organizations and other entities which have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observer in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices
Rule 56

Representatives designated by intergovernmental organizations and other entities which have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices have the right to participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group.

Associate members of regional commissions
Rule 57

Representatives designated by the associate members of regional commissions[2] may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee, the Hearing Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group.

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[2] American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Marian Islands, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Niue, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands.

Representatives of the specialized agencies[3]
Rule 58

Representatives designated by the specialized agencies may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

Representatives of other intergovernmental organizations
Rule 59

Representatives designated by interested intergovernmental organizations invited to the Assembly may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

Representatives of interested United Nations organs
Rule 60

Representatives designated by interested organs of the United Nations may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

Representatives of non-governmental organizations
Rule 61

1. Non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the Assembly may designate representatives to sit as observers at open meetings of the Assembly and the Main Committee.

2. Representatives from non-governmental organizations accredited to the Assembly can make statements in the Main Committee.

3. Given the availability of time, a limited number of accredited non-governmental organizations may also make statements in the plenary of the Assembly. Non-governmental organizations should be requested to select their spokespersons and provide the list thereof to the President of the Assembly who will present the list of selected non-governmental organizations to Member States in a timely manner for approval, and ensure that such selection is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation and the diversity of non-governmental organizations.

Written statements
Rule 62

Written statements submitted by the designated representatives referred to in rules 56 to 61 shall be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the language in which the statements are made available to it at the

[3] For the purposes of these rules, the term "specialized agencies" includes the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Trade Organization, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

site of the Assembly, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization is related to the work of the Assembly and is on a subject in which the organization has a special competence. Written statements shall not be issued at United Nations expense and shall not be issued as official documents.

XII. Amendment and suspension of the rules of procedure

Method of amendment
Rule 63

These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Assembly taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, after the Bureau has reported on the proposed amendment.

Method of suspension
Rule 64

Any of these rules may be suspended by the Assembly, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects. Any such suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to a period required to achieve that purpose.

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Juraj **Priputen** (Slovakia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2001, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with item 111 at its 8th to 12th, 19th and 21st meetings, on 12, from 15 to 17 and on 23 and 24 October 2001, and subsequently at its 25th and 29th meetings, on 30 October and 1 November. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/56/SR.8-12, 19, 21, 25 and 29).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2001;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (A/56/155);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/56/151);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds (A/56/403 and Add.1);

[1] A/56/3; to be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3/Rev.1).

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(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the inspection of programme management and administrative practices in the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (A/56/83);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-level Political Signing Conference for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto (A/56/380);

(g) Letter dated 24 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué and the Genoa Plan for Africa, adopted at the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Group of Eight, held at Genoa, Italy, from 20 to 22 July 2001 (A/56/222-S/2001/736);

(h) Letter dated 11 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/56/468);

(i) Letter dated 18 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Declaration of the Global Forum on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity II, held in The Hague, Netherlands, from 28 to 31 May 2001, as well as the reports of the workshops (A/56/493);

(j) Letter dated 23 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/56/6).

4. At the 8th meeting, on 12 October, the Deputy Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and the Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention made introductory statements (see A/C.3/56/SR.8).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Deputy Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and the Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in which the representatives of Pakistan, Belgium, the Islamic Republic of Iran, China and India took part (see A/C.3/56/SR.8).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.4

6. By its resolution 2001/9 of 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/56/L.4.

7. At its 21st meeting, on 24 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.4 without a vote (see para. 21, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.5

8. By its resolution 2001/10 of 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the adopted protocols thereto". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/56/L.5.

9. At its 21st meeting, on 24 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.5 without a vote (see para. 21, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.15/Rev.1

10. At the 25th meeting, on 30 October, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies" (A/C.3/56/L.15/Rev.1). Subsequently, Belarus, El Salvador, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Suriname and Swaziland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 29th meeting, on 1 November, the representative of the United States of America orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "education, democracy and good governance" were replaced by the words "education and democratic governance";

(b) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "noting the need" were replaced by the words "recognizing also the need";

(c) In operative paragraph 1, the words "international organizations, including the Council of Europe" were replaced by the words "international and regional organizations".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.15/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 21, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.16

13. At the 19th meeting, on 23 October, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (A/C.3/56/L.16). Subsequently, Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan corrected operative paragraph 7 by replacing the word "mandate" with the words "mandated obligations".

15. At its 21st meeting, on 24 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.16, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 21, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.17/Rev.1

16. At the 25th meeting, on 30 October, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity" (A/C.3/56/L.17/Rev.1). Subsequently, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Kenya, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

17. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy orally corrected the text as follows:

(a) At the end of operative paragraph 3, the words "in the area of prevention and control of organized crime and terrorism", were replaced by the words "in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime and terrorism";

(b) In operative paragraph 13, the words "the Executive Director of" were deleted before the words "the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention".

18. At the 29th meeting, on 1 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement in connection with the draft resolution (see A/C.3/56/SR.29).

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.17/Rev.1, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 21, draft resolution V).

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Algeria (see A/C.3/56/SR.29).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

21. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 53/110 of 9 December 1998, it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including the issue of regional preparatory meetings for the congresses,

Taking note with appreciation of the results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000,[2]

Bearing in mind that the congresses are a consultative body of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in accordance with paragraph 29 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the Programme, annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the congresses to the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recognizing also that the congresses have been a forum for promoting the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recognizing further the role played by the congresses in preparing suggestions, for consideration by the Commission, on possible subjects for its programme of work,

Aware of the need to review the functioning and method of work of the congresses in order to improve their effectiveness,

Noting with appreciation the offers made by the Governments of Mexico and Thailand to host the next congress,

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[2] See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8).

1. *Decides* to continue holding the United Nations congresses in accordance with paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,[3] following a dynamic, interactive and cost-effective method of work and a focused programme of work, and to call them the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. *Also decides* that, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, shall be held in accordance with the following guidelines:

(a) Each congress shall discuss specific topics, including, where appropriate, a main topic, all to be determined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(b) Each congress shall include one session of pre-congress consultations;

(c) Each congress shall include a high-level segment in which States will be represented at the highest possible level and will be given an opportunity to make statements on the topics of the congress;

(d) As part of the high-level segment, the heads of delegations or their representatives shall participate in a number of thematic interactive round tables, in order to further the discussion on the topics of the congress through open dialogue;

(e) Panels of experts, to be selected by the Commission with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, shall hold workshops dealing with the topics of the congress, maintaining an open dialogue with the participants and avoiding the reading of statements;

(f) Institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network shall be invited to assist in the preparations for the workshops;

(g) The Secretary-General shall facilitate, within existing resources, the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations and professional organizations at each congress;

(h) Each congress shall adopt a single declaration containing recommendations derived from the deliberations of the high-level segment, the round tables and the workshops, to be submitted to the Commission for its consideration;

(i) Any action suggested to the Commission regarding its programme of work, contained in the declaration of the congress, shall be undertaken through individual resolutions of the Commission;

(j) The Commission, as the preparatory body for the congress, shall request the Secretary-General to prepare only those background documents which are absolutely necessary for implementing the programme of work of the congress;

[3] Resolution 46/152, annex.

(k) Each congress shall be preceded by regional preparatory meetings, when necessary, and the costs of the regional preparatory meetings for each congress shall be streamlined by holding them in conjunction with other regional meetings, shortening their duration and limiting the preparation of background documents;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to act as the preparatory body for the congresses and to follow the guidelines contained in paragraph 2 above in organizing future congresses;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the staff required to serve as secretariat for the congresses and the regional preparatory meetings for the congresses;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention with the necessary resources, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, for the preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to ensure that adequate resources are provided in the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 to support the holding of the Eleventh Congress;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate, at its eleventh session, recommendations regarding the Eleventh Congress, including recommendations on the main topic, the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts and the venue and duration of the Eleventh Congress, and to submit those recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

7. *Also requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate, at its eleventh session, appropriate recommendations to enable the Economic and Social Council to introduce the necessary amendments to the rules of procedure for the congresses to reflect the guidelines contained in paragraph 2 above;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session.

Draft resolution II
Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the impact of transnational organized crime on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

Bearing in mind that the fight against transnational organized crime is a common and shared responsibility of the international community, necessitating cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels,

Reaffirming its support of and commitment to the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular, the objectives set forth in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[4]

Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto and urged all States and regional economic organizations to sign and ratify those international legal instruments,

Noting with appreciation the initiative of those States which have pledged financial contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to initiate measures to implement the Convention and the protocols thereto,

1. *Welcomes* the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the offers of a number of Governments to host regional conferences at the ministerial level and for the financial contributions of a number of States for the purpose of holding pre-ratification seminars on facilitating the entry into force of the Convention and the protocols thereto and their future implementation;

3. *Encourages* Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance they may require for implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto, including assistance for the preparatory measures needed for that implementation, taking into account article 30 of the Convention;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto, inter alia, through the provision of assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for building capacity in the areas covered by the Convention and the protocols thereto;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session.

[4] Resolution 55/59, annex.

Draft resolution III
Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] in which Member States resolved to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with the recommendations contained in the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council,[6] are available to all, and its resolution 55/63 of 4 December 2000, in which it invited Member States to take into account measures to combat the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Recognizing that the free flow of information can promote economic and social development, education and democratic governance,

Noting the significant advancements in the development and application of information technologies and means of telecommunication,

Expressing concern that technological advancements have created new possibilities for criminal activity, in particular the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Noting that, while it may vary from State to State, reliance on information technologies has resulted in a substantial increase in global cooperation and coordination, with the result that the criminal misuse of information technologies may have a grave impact on all States,

Recognizing that gaps in the access to and use of information technologies by States can diminish the effectiveness of international cooperation in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, and recognizing also the need to facilitate the transfer of information technologies, in particular to developing countries,

Noting the necessity of preventing the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Recognizing the need for cooperation between States and the private sector in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Underlining the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation among States in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies and, in this context, stressing the role that can be played by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations,

Welcoming the work of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recognizing with appreciation the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth and tenth sessions and the subsequent preparation of a plan of action against high-technology and computer-related crime,

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[5] Resolution 55/2.

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 17.

which recognizes, inter alia, the need for effective law enforcement and the need to maintain effective protections for privacy and other related basic rights, as well as the need to take into account ongoing work in other forums,

Noting the work of international and regional organizations on combating high-technology crime, including the work of the Council of Europe in developing a convention on cybercrime, as well as the work of such organizations in promoting dialogue between government and the private sector on safety and confidence in cyberspace,

1. *Invites* Member States, when developing national law, policy and practice to combat the criminal misuse of information technologies, to take into account, as appropriate, the work and achievements of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and of other international and regional organizations;

2. *Takes note* of the value of the measures set forth in its resolution 55/63, and again invites Member States to take them into account in their efforts to combat the criminal misuse of information technologies;

3. *Decides* to defer consideration of this subject, pending work envisioned in the plan of action against high-technology and computer-related crime of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Draft resolution IV
United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/62 of 4 December 2000 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[7]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Also commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

[7] A/56/151.

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to deploy his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work closely with the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V
Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to that resolution,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that action against global criminal activity is a common and shared responsibility,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, drug-related crimes, such as money-laundering, illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Recognizing the urgent need to increase technical cooperation activities to assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with their efforts in translating United Nations policy guidelines into practice,

Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001, by which it adopted the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,

Welcoming the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto as a milestone to fight and prevent organized crime, one of the most serious contemporary threats to democracy and peace,

Emphasizing the importance of the expeditious entry into force of the Convention and the protocols thereto,

Recognizing also the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention between the immediate priority of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto and other priorities identified by the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the programme,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, and the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration proposed by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[8]

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[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 10* (E/2001/30/Rev.1), part two, chap. I

Welcoming the report of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption,[9]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 55/64 of 4 December 2000;[10]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality, and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. *Also reaffirms* the role of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in providing to Member States, upon request, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime and terrorism;

4. *Welcomes* the programme of work of the Centre, including the three global programmes addressing, respectively, the trafficking in human beings, corruption and organized crime, formulated on the basis of close consultations with Member States and review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and calls upon the Secretary-General further to strengthen the Centre by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate;

5. *Supports* the high priority given to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and stresses the need to enhance the operational activities of the Centre to assist, in particular, developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

6. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national, regional and international strategies and other necessary measures which complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in addressing effectively the significant problems posed by smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and related activities;

7. *Welcomes* the increased number of technical assistance projects in the field of juvenile justice, reflecting an increased awareness among Member States of the importance of juvenile justice reform in establishing and maintaining stable societies and the rule of law;

8. *Invites* all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

9. *Encourages* relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and regional and

[9] See A/56/402-E/2001/105.
[10] A/56/155.

national funding agencies, to support the technical operational activities of the Centre;

10. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in this direction;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to non-governmental organizations and other relevant sectors of civil society for their support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to enhance the synergies between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in conformity with the reform proposals of the Secretary-General;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies;

15. *Invites* States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to strengthen the capacity of the Centre to provide technical assistance to requesting States for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including the measures outlined in the plans of action to implement the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century;

16. *Urges* all States and regional economic organizations that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto as soon as possible in order to ensure the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the protocols thereto;

17. *Welcomes* the voluntary contributions already made and encourages States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the entry into force and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and provide adequate support to the Centre during the biennium 2002-2003 so as to enable it to promote the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the protocols thereto;

19. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with Member States and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the ways in which the Centre could contribute to the efforts of the United Nations system against terrorism, in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions;

20. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective into its activities and its request to the Secretariat that a gender perspective be integrated into all activities of the Centre;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

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International drug control

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Juraj **Priputen** (Slovakia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2001, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "International drug control" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with item 110 at its 8th to 12th, 19th and 21st meetings, from 12 to 17 and on 23 and 24 October 2001. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/56/SR.8-12, 19 and 21).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2001 (A/56/3);[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together (A/56/157);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the inspection of programme management and administrative practices in the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (A/56/83);

(d) Letter dated 24 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué and the Genoa Plan for Africa adopted at the

[1] To be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3/Rev.1).

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Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Group of Eight held at Genoa, Italy, from 20 to 22 July 2001 (A/56/222-S/2001/736);

(e) Letter dated 11 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/56/468).

4. At the 8th meeting, on 12 October, the Deputy Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and the Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention made introductory statements (see A/C.3/56/SR.8).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Deputy Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and the Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in which the representatives of Pakistan, Belgium, the Islamic Republic of Iran, China and India took part (see A/C.3/56/SR:8).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.18

6. At the 19th meeting, on 23 October, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "international cooperation against the world drug problem" (A/C.3/56/L.18). Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Nepal, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Swaziland and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 21st meeting, on 24 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.18 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/92 of 12 December 1997, 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999 and 55/65 of 4 December 2000,

Recalling also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration", in which the world leaders resolved to redouble efforts to counter the world drug problem,

Reaffirming its commitment to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, and welcoming the continued determination of Governments to overcome the world drug problem by a full and balanced application of national, regional and international strategies to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, as reflected in the Political Declaration,[2] the Action Plan[3] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[4] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[5]

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem is still a challenge of a global dimension, which constitutes a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all mankind, in particular young people, in all countries, undermines development, including efforts to reduce poverty, socio-economic and political stability and democratic institutions, entails an increasing economic cost for Governments, also threatens the national security and sovereignty of States, as well as the dignity and hope of millions of people and their families, and causes irreparable loss of human lives,

Concerned that the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and psychotropic substances continue to threaten seriously the socio-economic and political systems, stability, national security and sovereignty of many States, especially those involved in conflicts and wars, and that trafficking in drugs could make conflict resolution more difficult,

Deeply alarmed by the violence and economic power of criminal organizations and terrorist groups engaged in drug-trafficking activities and other criminal activities, such as money-laundering and illicit traffic in arms, precursors and essential chemicals, and by the increasing transnational links between them, and recognizing the urgent need for enhanced international cooperation and implementation of effective strategies on the basis of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which are essential to achieving results against all forms of transnational criminal activities,

Welcoming the call on States and appropriate international and regional organizations in a position to do so to provide assistance, upon request, to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to drug-trafficking,

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[2] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[3] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[4] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[5] Resolution S-20/4.

transnational organized crime and terrorism, as expressed in the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[6]

Noting with grave concern the global increase in the use of minors in the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as in the number of children and young people starting to use drugs at an earlier age and in their access to substances not previously used,

Alarmed by the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption, in particular by young people, of synthetic drugs in many countries and by the high probability that amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular methamphetamine and amphetamine, may become drugs of choice among abusers in the twenty-first century,

Deeply convinced that the special session made a significant contribution to a new comprehensive framework for international cooperation, based on an integrated and balanced approach with strategies, measures, methods, practical activities, goals and specific targets to be met, that all States, the United Nations system and other international organizations must implement them with concrete actions and that the international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, and the regional development banks should be invited to include action against the world drug problem in their programmes, taking into account the priorities of States,

Reaffirming the importance of the commitments of Member States in meeting the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and welcoming the guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened forty-second session,[7] as well as the elements recommended to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session for the preparation of subsequent reports,[8]

Welcoming the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of an item on the preparations for the ministerial segment to be held in 2003, in line with Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, to focus on the progress made by States to implement the action plan and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Emphasizing the importance of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which introduces a global approach, recognizing a new balance between illicit supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility, aims at preventing the use of drugs and at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse, ensuring that special attention is paid to vulnerable groups, in particular children and young people, and constitutes one of the pillars of the new global strategy, and reaffirming the need for demand reduction programmes,

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[6] See A/CONF.192/15, sect. IV.

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 42/11, annex.

[8] See ibid., *2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/2.

Emphasizing equally the importance of supply reduction as an integral part of a balanced drug control strategy under the principles enshrined in the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[9] reaffirming the need for alternative development programmes that are sustainable, welcoming the achievements of some States on their way to eradicating illicit drug crops, and urging all other States to make similar efforts,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the leadership role and commendable work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted multilateral action and the important role of the International Narcotics Control Board as an independent monitoring authority, as set out in the international drug control treaties,

Recognizing the efforts of all countries, in particular those that produce narcotic drugs for scientific and medical purposes, and of the International Narcotics Control Board in preventing the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and in maintaining production at a level consistent with licit demand, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[10] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[11]

Recognizing also that the problem of the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is often related to development problems and that those links and the promotion of the economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade require, within the context of shared responsibility, appropriate measures, including strengthened international cooperation in support of alternative and sustainable development activities, in the affected areas of those countries, that have as their objectives the reduction and elimination of illicit drug production,

Stressing that respect for all human rights is and must be an essential component of measures taken to address the drug problem,

Ensuring that women and men benefit equally, and without any discrimination, from strategies directed against the world drug problem, through their involvement in all stages of programmes and policy-making,

Recognizing that the use of the Internet poses new opportunities and challenges to international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking, and recognizing also the need for increased cooperation among States and the exchange of information, including with reference to national experiences, on how to counter the promotion of drug abuse and illicit drug-trafficking through this instrument and on ways to use the Internet for information concerning drug demand reduction,

Convinced that civil society, including non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, play an active role and make an effective contribution to countering the world drug problem, and should be encouraged to continue to do so,

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[9] Resolution S-20/4 E.

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Acknowledging with appreciation the increased efforts and achievements of many States, relevant international organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations in countering drug abuse and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, and that international cooperation has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts,

I
Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility which must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requiring an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take further action to promote effective cooperation at the international and regional levels in the efforts to counter the world drug problem so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving that end, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[12] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[11] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[13]

II
International cooperation to counter the world drug problem

1. *Urges* all States to take appropriate action to address the linkages between the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and the illicit trade in narcotic drugs through, inter alia, increased international cooperation and ensuring full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;[6]

2. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to counter the world drug problem;

3. *Urges* competent authorities, at the international, regional and national levels, to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session, within the agreed time frames, in particular the high-priority practical measures at the international, regional or national level, as indicated in the Political Declaration,[2] the Action Plan[3] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[4] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[5] including the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their

[12] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[13] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Precursors,[14] the measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,[15] the measures to promote judicial cooperation,[16] the measures to counter money-laundering[17] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;[9]

4. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction in their respective national, regional and international actions and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, in particular among children and young people;

5. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing action-oriented strategies to assist Member States to implement the Action Plan for the implementation of the Declaration, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the follow-up to the Action Plan;

6. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and the International Narcotics Control Board in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 and the measures taken and recommendations adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session aimed at the enhancement of its functioning, in particular regarding Commission resolution 44/16;[18]

7. *Renews its commitment* to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increasing efforts to counter the world drug problem, in accordance with the obligations of States under the United Nations drug control conventions, on the basis of the general framework given by the outcome of the special session, and taking into account experience gained;

8. *Calls upon* all States to adopt effective measures, including national laws and regulations, to implement the outcome and the goals of the special session, within the agreed time frame, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States and in accordance with United Nations drug control conventions;

9. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and international organizations, within their mandates, and all actors of civil society, notably non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, sports associations, the media and the private sector, to continue their close cooperation with Governments in their efforts to promote and implement the outcome of the

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[14] Resolution S-20/4 A.

[15] See resolution S-20/4 B.

[16] Resolution S-20/4 C.

[17] Resolution S-20/4 D.

[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. C.

special session and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, including through public information campaigns, resorting, inter alia, where available, to the Internet;

10. *Urges* Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international organizations to assist and support States, upon request, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support, with the aim of enhancing their capacity to counter illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account national plans and initiatives, and emphasizes the importance of subregional, regional and international cooperation in countering illicit drug-trafficking;

11. *Reaffirms* that preventing the diversion of chemicals from legitimate commerce to illicit drug manufacture is an essential component of a comprehensive strategy against drug abuse and trafficking, which requires the effective cooperation of exporting, importing and transit States, notes the progress made in developing practical guidelines to prevent such diversion of chemicals, including those of the International Narcotics Control Board and the recommendations on implementing article 12 of the 1988 Convention, and calls upon all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector in each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008 in the Political Declaration and the resolution on the control of precursors adopted at the special session;[15]

12. *Calls upon* States in which cultivation and production of illicit drug crops occur to establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session, in March 2002, on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;

13. *Encourages* States to open their markets to products that are the object of alternative development programmes, and which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

14. *Calls upon* States, the international community, international organizations, regional organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks to support the implementation of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development by States affected by illicit crop cultivation to enable them to fully apply measures for drug eradication and sustainable alternative development;

15. *Encourages* States further to cooperate through bilateral, regional and multilateral means to avoid displacement of illicit drug crop cultivation from one area, region or country to another;

16. *Calls upon* all States to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the special session, in accordance with the terms established in the guidelines adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-second and forty-fourth sessions;

17. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit a report to the General Assembly in 2003 and 2008[19] on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

18. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

19. *Calls upon* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue mainstreaming a gender perspective into all its policies, programmes and activities, and requests the Secretariat to continue integrating a gender perspective into all documentation prepared for the Commission;

20. *Recalls* the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1995,[20] notes with satisfaction the commitment of young people to a drug-free society made at various forums, and stresses the importance of young people continuing to contribute their experiences and to participate in the decision-making processes and, in particular, putting into effect the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

21. *Urges* all States to assign priority to activities aimed at preventing drug and inhalant abuse among children and young people, inter alia, through the promotion of information and education programmes aimed at raising awareness of the risks of drug abuse with a view to giving effect to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

22. *Welcomes* the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[21] adopted during the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS in June 2001, including the acknowledgement of the link between drug-using behaviour and HIV infection;

23. *Calls upon* States to adopt effective measures, including, possible national legislative measures, and to enhance cooperation to stem the illicit trade in small arms, which, as a result of its close link to the illicit drug trade, is generating extremely high levels of crime and violence within the societies of some States, threatening the national security and the economies of those States;

24. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[22] and its three Protocols: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;[23] the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;[24] and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,[25] and encourages universal signature and ratification of these legal instruments;

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[19] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 42/11, para. 8.

[20] Resolution 50/81, annex.

[21] Resolution S-26/2.

[22] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[23] Ibid., annex II.

[24] Ibid., annex III.

[25] Resolution 55/255.

25. *Stresses* the need for coordinated action to reduce the demand for illicit drugs, in the context of a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated approach encompassing supply control and demand reduction, as set out in the Action Plan for the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, noting, inter alia, the links between drug-trafficking, organized crime and terrorism;

26. *Welcomes* the thematic debate on the theme "Building partnerships to address the world drug problem", which allowed a useful exchange of ideas on the topics "Approaches to building partnerships within and across sectors, including health, education, law enforcement and justice" and "Prevention, education and early intervention strategies and trends in drug abuse among children and young people" at the forty-fourth session of the Commission, and the continuation of a focused thematic debate;

27. *Recognizes* the desirability of providing support to the States that are most affected by the transit of drugs and are willing to implement plans to eliminate such transit and, in this regard, requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to extend technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States that are most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

28. *Urges* all States to develop and implement policies and programmes for children, including adolescents, aimed at preventing the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and inhalants, except for medical purposes, and at reducing the adverse consequences of their abuse as well as support preventive policies and programmes especially against tobacco and alcohol;

29. *Also urges* all States to make appropriate treatment and rehabilitation accessible for children, including adolescents, dependent on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, inhalants and alcohol;

III
Action by the United Nations system

1. *Emphasizes* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

3. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences;

4. *Invites* Governments and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to attach high priority to the improvement of the coordination of United Nations activities related to the world drug problem so as to avoid duplication of

such activities, strengthen efficiency and accomplish the goals approved by Governments;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies, programmes and funds, including humanitarian organizations, and invites multilateral financial institutions, to include action against the world drug problem in their programming and planning processes in order to ensure that the integral and balanced strategy that emerged from the special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together is being addressed;

IV
United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandate within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[26] the Global Programme of Action,[27] the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together and relevant consensus documents;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Programme for the support provided to different States in meeting the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and of the special session, especially in cases where significant and anticipated progress was achieved regarding the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008;

3. *Requests* the Programme to continue:

(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the programme, inter alia, through the full implementation of resolution 44/16 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in particular its recommendations;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the special session;

(c) To increase its technical assistance within the available voluntary resources to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes;

(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

(e) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries to implement the outcome of the special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

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[26] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[27] See resolution S-17/2, annex.

(f) To take into account the outcome of the special session, to include in its report on illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

(g) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all official languages;

4. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

5. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to increase efforts to implement all its mandates under international drug control conventions and to continue to cooperate with Governments, inter alia, by offering advice to Member States that request it;

6. *Notes* that the Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, and emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the Programme;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in all regions of the world, and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encourages them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the special session;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[28] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and the present resolution.

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[28] A/56/157.